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MAYSVILLE, KY., THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1863.

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MAYSVILLE, - - JANUARY 29

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.

To

I have given up thy friendship, 'twas a hard and

bitter thing,

But mine's a nature far too proud to bear neg-

lect's cold sting—

'Tis but another lesson added to the many I have

learned,

That the purest feelings of the heart, are oftenest

rudely spurned.

Yet I will not blame thee, the fault was wholly

mine,

I'd seen thee clad in vestments that were not

wholly thine;

I saw a halo round thee I deemed was Truth's

alone—

I found it but a mirage, the world had round

thee thrown,

I placed thee on a pedestal too high for worldly

worth;

It's crumbled now, and left thee, where I found

thee—on the earth.

Had the tie by death been broken, I would have

bow'd my head,

And wept such tears as consecrate the memory

of the dead;

I would have looked beyond the grave, and smiling

blessed the rod,

That when it smote me, bore thee up so near the

throne of God.

But go! I would not wake again my memory in

thy heart;

It will slumber down the stream of Time, then

let it *now* depart;

It was not worth the trouble, it has lost its

charm for thee,

Its faded light could never cast one shade of joy

on me.

Go, go! but yet believe me while I breathe this

last farewell,

No thought of change or bitterness shall in my

bosom dwell—

In sadness not in anger, I give thee back thy

claim,

Withholding only that which stamps on mem-

ory's page—thy name!

R. H. L.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 9th, 1863.

Gen. Jackson on Coercion.

It matters not how much the Abolitionists

may proclaim to the world that Gen. Jack-

son was in favor of preserving the Union

by force, so long as his own words prove

such an assertion positively false. In his

Farewell Address he said:

"The Constitution cannot be maintained

nor the Union preserved in opposition to

public feeling by the mere exertion of co-

ercive powers by the Government. The

foundation must be laid in the affections

of the people, in the security it gives to life,

liberty and property in every quarter of

the country, and in the fraternal attachments

which the citizens of the several States

bear to one another, as members of the

same political family materially contrib-

uting to promote the happiness of each other.

That was the doctrine of Andrew Jack-

son in his day, and it is the doctrine of

all true and loyal Democrats now. A Union

of States can be formed and preserved up-

on no other principles than those of love,

affection, reciprocity, and common interest;

and those must be fools or fanatics who

believe that it can be done by coercion—

A Union of the States can never be cement-

ed with the blood of their citizens; nor is

it possible to bring about a re-union by

prosecuting a relentless war. The President

might as well expect to make his

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

House.—Jan. 14th. Mr. Finnell offered

the following joint resolution, which was

referred to the Committee on Military Af-

airs, viz:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the

Commonwealth of Kentucky, That a commit-

tee of two from the Senate, and three from

the House of Representatives, be appointed

to make such arrangements as may be nec-

essary for the internment of the late la-

mented Major General William Nelson,

at Camp Dick Robinson, where the

patriot-soldier established the first camp in-

tended for the defense of Kentucky against

invasion and threatened subjugation by the

enemies of her peace and tranquility.

Mr. Thomas offered the following resolu-

tions, which were referred to the Committee

on Military Affairs, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military

Affairs be instructed to inquire into the ex-

pediency of raising, arming, and equipping

three brigades of the State militia under the

State Guard law, with proper proportions of

infantry, cavalry, and artillery, to be exclu-

sively under the control of the State au-

thorities, for the purpose of enforcing the

laws of the State and maintaining the su-

premacy of civil over the military authority

in the State of Kentucky; and that said

said committee report by bill or otherwise.

SENATE.—Jan. 15th. Mr. Duke offered

a preamble and series of resolutions, as fol-

lows:

WHEREAS, Kentucky has proven her loyalty

to the Constitution and Government of the

United States, and her devotion to the

Union of the States, by putting forth her

energies with promptness and zeal in aid of

the National Government in the existing

contest with armed rebellion; and whereas,

she has witnessed in silence and pain, dur-

ing said contest, repeated wrongs to her

citizens, and infringements upon Constitu-

tional rights by the Federal Executive, and

the army and soldiers of the nation, whose

duty it is to protect instead of molesting and

destroying; these wrongs having been borne

in the hope that they were temporary mer-

ely, and would be corrected by Government

action, and from a disinclination to impair

the national harmony or unity; and whereas,

these wrongs have gone on increasing with-

out rebuke, and, indeed, with apparent, if

not open approval of the existing powers at

Washington; and whereas, Abraham Lin-

coln, the Chief Magistrate of the United

States, has thrown off all of further pretence

of respect for, or obedience to, the Consti-

tution and laws of the National or State gov-

ernments, and has violated all his pledges to

the nation, and especially to the border slave

States, and has proven faithless to his sworn

duties by usurping powers neither vested

in him, delegated to the National Govern-

ment, or existing anywhere in a free gov-

ernment; and whereas, we believe it as much

our duty to resist the destruction of constitu-

tional freedom by Executive usurpation as

by armed rebellion; therefore,

1. Resolved, That we declare the attempt-

ed suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, by

the President of the United States, not only

unconstitutional, but absolutely void, and

declare that ancient and cherished writ of

freedom in full force in Kentucky; and that

it is the duty of the courts, the judges, the

officers and people of the State, to execute

and obey it according to the existing forms

of law.

2. Resolved, That the Presidential declara-

tion of martial law in the loyal States not

in the presence of the enemy, nor in places

where the civil tribunals can not safely ex-

ecute the laws, and remote from any present

army, the law thus declared is an act of

military tyranny not necessary for any good

or lawful purpose, and is a flagrant abuse of

the power claimed by military commanders

to declare martial law within their lines, be-

cause of the exigencies and necessities of war.

3. Resolved, That the harboring and en-

gaging away of slaves, owned by citizens of

Kentucky, by regiments, or greater or small-

er forces of the army, or individual soldiers,

are felonies by virtue of the Constitution and

laws of Kentucky, and we declare, it to be

the solemn duty of the State to enforce the

law in that regard.

4. Resolved, That we declare the Presi-

dent's proclamation of the 22d September,

1862, and the 1st January, 1863, unauthor-

ized by any constitutional grant or valid en-

actment, and is not sustained or justified by

any recognized rights of a commander-in-

chief, as understood in modern civilization,

and is based on a claim of power inconsistent

with the existence of free government.—

That Kentucky will not recognize the pre-

tended freedom of any slave claiming to have

been emancipated by virtue of these procla-

mations; and it is the duty of the officers and

citizens of the State to arrest all such as

fugitive slaves, to be dealt with under the

statute laws of the State.

5. Resolved, That the public sentiment in

this State revolts at the idea of Kentucky

officers and troops serving in the Federal

army side by side with African slaves, as

their compeers, equals, and brothers in arms;

and the same sentiment spurs us unworthy

sons the Kentucky regiment that could stand

by with folded arms to witness the massacre

of non-combatant citizens, women and

children, by African slaves, in the assertion

of their freedom, under the odious procla-

mations aforesaid.

6. Resolved, That the arrests, incarceration,

and transportation of non-combatant citi-

zens of the State of Kentucky, without the

authority and in disregard of a trial, or even

the knowledge of the charges preferred,

should be no longer willingly or tamely sub-

mitted to; there being not even a plausible

pretext for this tyranny when the loyal

State and Federal courts are in the full and

uninterrupted exercise of their functions, ex-

cept so far as interfered with by the Federal

Government itself.

Ordered to be printed, and referred to the

Committee on Federal Relations.

House.—On the 15th inst., Mr. Rousseau

offered the following preamble and resolu-

tions, which were referred to the Committee

on Military Affairs:

WHEREAS, There were a great number of

soldiers mustered into the service of the

State of Kentucky for the purpose of being

mustered into the service of the United

States army, who, as soon as being mustered

in the State service, were placed under the

command of the United States officers, and

were in actual service of the United States

army; and in the line of their duty, a great

many contracted disease and died, and some

were killed in battle, before they were must-

ered into the service of the United States;

and whereas, there is no law of the United

States providing to pay their widows and

heirs the arrears of pay due them at their

death, and their bounty of \$100 therefore,

be it

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the

Commonwealth of Kentucky, That Congress

be requested to pass an act providing to pay

them their arrears of pay, and \$100 bounty

due them at the time of their death, in the

same manner and way that they could have

been had they been mustered into the ser-

vice of the United States.

Be it resolved further, That the Governor

be requested to transmit a copy of this pre-

amble and resolutions to the members of

the Senate and House of Representatives in

Congress from this State.

SENATE.—Jan. 16., Mr. Goodloe offered

the following preamble and resolutions,

which were ordered to be printed, and re-

ferred to the Committee on Federal Rela-

tions:

2. Resolved, That the Emancipation

Proclamation of the President of the United

States of

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Mutinous Indications in the Federal Army.

Gen. Grant has issued a public order, disarming and placing under arrest the 109th Illinois Regiment, except Company K. The 16th Kentucky is said to be almost entirely disbanded. It is certain that many of its men have returned to this and neighboring counties, where they were raised, avowing their purpose not to return. There is trouble also in the 14th and 18th Kentucky, and apprehensions of existing discontent in other Regiments from Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois. The causes alleged for these mutinous indications are, that the men, while willing to fight for the Union, are not willing to fight for Abolition, which they regard as destructive to the Union; and that they have not been paid for many months. We have been informed by different gentlemen who have travelled about a good deal lately, that deserters may be seen openly in most of the towns in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois.

Congress—Conscription.

Niggers and finance are still the chief themes. Niggers and money, with the interesting and relieving variations of money and niggers, may be said to comprise a summary of the doings of our National Legislature. There is however some prospect that the monotony will soon be relieved, by the introduction of a conscript act introduced by Senator Sherman of Ohio. That will make lively times; and if the bill be passed, all the difficulties of raising more armies by volunteering and drafting, will be obviated—at least in theory.

Loyalty and Liberty—Now and Then.

For many years before the outbreak of this war for negro emancipation, the great cry of the Abolitionists was, *Liberty without regard to Loyalty*. Now, their great cry is, *Loyalty without regard to Liberty*. That is they were first for the freedom of slaves in defiance of the laws and rights of freedom; and now they are for loyalty to executive and military edicts emancipating slaves, even if the lawful rights and liberties of freemen be sacrificed. This is but a fair average sample of Yankee Abolitionism. They know no law but the vague, undefinable and blasphemous dogmas termed the "Higher Law," which set at naught all laws human and divine. But that is precisely characteristic of Yankee Puritans, who habitually assume to be wiser than God, and of course, better than other men.

SENATOR POWELL.

We are indebted to this noble and faithful patriot for a copy of his late speech in reply to Mr. Wright of Indiana on arbitrary arrests. Gov. POWELL deserves the gratitude of all true sons of freedom, who are loyal to the Constitution and who wish to preserve free and republican institutions for the protection of the rights and liberties of the people, for his able and heroic efforts to resist arbitrary arrests, unlawful imprisonments and the suspension of Habeas Corpus; and for these efforts he will live immortal in the affections of his grateful countrymen. The manly stand he and a few others took in the Senate and the determined position assumed by the great Democratic States of the North, have resulted in rebuking the arbitrary acts, usurpations and tyrannies of the Administration; restored the Constitutional rights of citizens; and abolished the Bastille as an Institution which cannot exist in a Republic of freemen.

Over twelve hundred soldiers have deserted from seven Massachusetts regiments. Such is the announcement of the Provost General of the States. Oh, we are going, Father Abraham, at least twelve hundred strong.

By promising to marry the Prince of Wales, the Princess Alexandra, of Denmark, has secured a market for her younger sisters. A little one just fifteen, has lately been formally affianced to the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia.

A large quantity of lint and bandages, done up in bundles and packages, and contributed by the people of Massachusetts for army hospital purposes, has been sold, for paper bags in Dalton, Massachusetts, by "somebody."

"THE OLD GUARD" is the title of a new Monthly Journal, "devoted to the principles of 1776 and 1787," published by C. Chauncey Burr & Co., No. 119 Nassau street, New York. The first number contains a finely executed steel portrait of Governor Seymour, which is worth the subscription price of itself. Terms \$1 a year in advance; single copies 15 cents. See advertisement. Address, C. CHAUNCEY BURR & CO., No. 119 Nassau street, New York.

A petition is in circulation in Trenton, N. J., asking Gov. Olden to suggest to the Legislature, in his annual message, the propriety of passing a law to prohibit slaves freed by the President's proclamation from coming into the State of New Jersey.

Boston, which denied the gallant Lawrence, during the last war with England, the honor of a funeral, now receives with open arms Gen. Butler, whose brutality and wholesale plundering of the citizens of New Orleans, has made his name as odious as that of Haynau.

THE WAR NEWS.

The operations since our last report, have resulted in no very serious engagement. Burnside made another attempt to pass the Rappahannock, but the pontoons did not arrive in time and a heavy storm prevailing, the movement was suspended for a more favorable opportunity. Burnside has since resigned the chief command and Hooker appointed his successor. Sumner and Franklin have also been relieved and replaced by Couch and Smith. There is a report telegraphed from Washington to New York, that Halleck proposes to change the whole plan of the war, by sending off the Army of the Potomac to be distributed among the Army corps in the South-west, leaving only enough men behind for the defence of Washington. If this be so, it would seem to imply the abandonment, at least for the present, of the attempt to capture Richmond and the concentration of all energies for the reduction of Vicksburg.

The Confederate batteries at Port Hudson sunk the Federal gunboat Winona. The Federal fleet of gunboats which went up the Arkansas and White rivers, returned to the Mississippi, without having reached Little Rock.

The threatened Federal movement in North Carolina, has not yet effected more than the preliminary stages of execution.

Rosecrans is still quiet near Murfreesboro, strengthening himself for future operations. We learn little as to Grant's situation. It is again reported that Butler will return to his old command at New Orleans, and that Banks will go to Texas.

The Best Humbug of this Humbug Age.

The Frankfort correspondent of the Louisville Journal of the 14th says: "There was a large audience in the Hall of the House of Representatives last night to hear Parson Brownlow. Although the Parson made some happy hits, I believe there was a general feeling of disappointment in the performance. It was not a speech, nor a lecture, nor yet a sermon. Were I called upon to give it a name, I should call it a series of digressions, all personal to the speaker. His proclivity for profane swearing was painfully evident to the audience. The frequency and fervency with which he used his favorite word 'infernal' was evidence that the Parson believes in the efficacy of a good sound oath. But he hates Secession with his whole soul, and therefore I love him. I honestly believe him to be the best humbug of this humbugging age. He did not allude to national politics or policy."

We were rather surprised to see by the papers that the Kentucky House of Representatives, granted the use of their Hall for a speech from the so-called Parson Brownlow. Although a professed Minister of the Gospel (Methodist), he had been notoriously, for twenty years before this civil war unhappily broke out, a most gross, coarse, vulgar, profane, inflammatory mouthpiece of cursing invective and denunciatory abuse in all the land. He seldom or never spoke, by pen or tongue, unless to utter the thoughts of a ruffian in the language of a blackguard.

A DEVIL INCARNATE.

The Independent, Henry Ward Beecher's paper, the "official organ" of W. H. Seward for publishing the United States laws, has the following: "The interval between the destruction and the salvation of the Republic is measured by two steps: one is Emancipation, the other Military Success. The first is taken, the other delays. How is it to be achieved?—There is but one answer: by the Negro! 'They (the negroes) are the forlorn hope of the Republic. They are the last safekeepers of the good cause. We must make alliance with them or our final success is imperiled.'"

"Congress is in a dispute over a bill to arm and equip 150,000 negroes, to serve in the war. Let it stop the debate! The case is settled; the problem solved; the argument is done. Let the recruiting-sergeants beat their drums! The next levy of troops must not be made in the North, but on the Plantations. Marshal them into line by regiments and brigades! The men that have picked cotton must now pick flint! Gather the great Third Army! For two years Government has been searching in an enemy's country for a path for victory: only the Negro can find it?—Give him a gun and bayonet, and let him point the way! The future is fair: God and the Negro are to save the Republic!"

If all the oburgations of the English language were concentrated in one fire and brimstone paragraph, they would not be strong enough to apply to the devil incarnate who penned the above. Comment, therefore, is out of the question. We must invent another language, if Satan has come to earth. The present one was intended for men.—*New York Caucasian*.

It is stated that Mr. Chase complains of the abuse of him by the Democrats, and says that he is as good a Democrat as there is in the country, with the exception of his views on the slavery question.—*N. Y. World*. This exception, in the present state of affairs, reminds us of an anecdote, of which one Smollet was reminded before us. One of two apple-women in Spring Garden having hinted something to the prejudice of the other's moral character, her antagonist, setting her hands in her sides, replied: "Speak out, hussy; I scorn your malice; I own I'm a thief; and what more have you to say? D—n you, what more have you to say? Bating that, which all the world knows, I challenge you to say black is the white of my eye!"—*Louisville Democrat*.

The Hon. Robert Mallory has introduced a bill supplementary to the act of last session, to construct bridges over the Ohio. The intention of this supplement is to authorize the Jeffersonville and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Companies to bridge the river opposite our city. It was preferred to the Standing Committee on Roads and Canals, of which Mr. Mallory is Chairman, and he will doubtless report it back promptly for the consideration of Congress.—*Lou. Jour.*

Tendency of Public Sentiment.

We continue to give our readers the views of members of the Kentucky Legislature, expressed in the solemn form of resolutions presented for adoption. The reader will do well to ponder these utterances, for though none of them may be finally adopted in the precise form in which they now appear, yet they are indicative of the sentiments and feelings, not merely of the individual members by whom they were offered, but of classes of members and of masses of citizens. With one exception, only, we believe, the authors of these resolutions are classed as Union men; and that exception is as good a Union man as the best of his compatriots, if by Union be meant the Constitution faithfully executed, all its safeguards and guarantees inviolably respected, and the lives, liberty and property secured thereunder as behind impenetrable bulwarks and impregnable intrenchments. And that is the only sort of government under heaven which can claim the loyalty and obedience of freemen. No other is or can be made legitimate; nor, in the long run, can any other be maintained, even by the bayonet. The chains and shackles by which tyrants and usurpers attempt to fetter the arms of freemen, will burst asunder and fall at their feet, as threads of flax at the touch of flame. The government is an agent of the people, not a monarch over them. It is not their master but their servant. And all its power is borrowed from their might, not to awe, oppress or subjugate them, but to protect all alike from oppression and wrong. The government is invested by the Constitution with neither creative nor destructive powers. It can confer no rights. It can take away no rights.—Its simple function is, to exercise its granted powers for the protection of pre-existing rights—such rights as our State Constitution in express terms declares to be inalienable, indefeasible and inviolable; inalienable, that which cannot be granted away; indefeasible, that which cannot be taken away; inviolable, that which cannot be questioned or touched. This is the simple, but sublime function of government. Whenever it works up to this theory, it is a faithful agency of the people. Whenever it oversteps this limit, it is a usurpation, sure to end, if not promptly restrained, in tyranny and military despotism.

But very opposite is the prevailing idea of government embraced by certain classes of men. They regard the maintenance of government as the highest duty of the citizen, because they regard the aggregate of citizens and their rights as inferior and subordinate to this thing—the creature of their will—called government. Hence, notwithstanding the government may not only not execute the purpose for which it was instituted, but pervert its functions to wicked purposes the very opposite, thereby becoming an engine of oppression instead of a protecting shield, still the shallow sticklers for "government" insist that all this is better than no government. It is more loyal and conservative, in their opinion, to maintain authority, lawless and oppressive authority even, than for freemen to assert their rights by resisting unlawful authority. To drive up their idea to its true point, power, power alone, is the true emblem and object of government. It is not the faithful administering of law, nor the dispensing of justice, nor the defending of rights, nor the securing popular liberty, nor the protecting of property, nor any or all these things, which in their theory defines such government as deserves the loyalty of freemen; but it is simply, according to the theory of despots the world all over, in all ages, an engine of power with means adequate to the enforcement of its own will. To this—if we are not already arrived—we were drifting as fast as time and circumstances and means could hurry us, until the head-long process was checked (may we not hope permanently) by the result of the fall elections, and by the signal manifestations of resistance in the several State Legislatures now in session. By the majestic moral force of State interposition, arbitrary arrests have been stopped, and the sacred, inviolable writ of right, Habeas Corpus, has been restored to its ancient supremacy. Many other arbitrary and tyrannical outrages have been checked, restrained and prevented. One by one unconstitutional assumptions of their agents and servants are being rebuked by the people, who mean that this government shall only be conducted by constitutional measures for constitutional objects, or else they will alter, reform or abolish it.—And with this tendency, we are fast approaching a single clean issue, the solution of which will determine the future condition and relation, of these States. That issue is, whether the President, either in time of peace or war, can by a mere executive edict, or by an order as a military commander, on any plea, whether of civil justice or military necessity, alienate the rights of citizens—it matters not whether they be two or millions of citizens—to their slave property, without any sort of legislative, judicial or popular sanction. And it is substantially this issue which is now being formed by the resolutions offered in the Kentucky Legislature copied elsewhere in this paper.—These resolutions may be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations—they may be mangled, mutilated, revamped, modified or what not—they may be concocted into new forms, and presented and adopted or rejected in the legislative Halls; but no matter what disposition may be made of them there, nothing can keep down the great issue before the people, which we have above indicated. It can't be avoided; and it can't

be suppressed. It will come up in spite of every form of deception or repression; and it must be decided. The next Governor and the next Legislature will be elected on it in August next.

Correspondents of Cincinnati papers give us a slight indication of the coming discussions on this issue, in their report of a debate in the Senate on Saturday last. Mr. Martin P. Marshall, the Senator from Mason, made a speech, in which, while he disclaimed Lincoln's Emancipation scheme, yet called on Kentucky to content herself, with a paper protest against that, but for the rest to uphold the Federal government, quoting in support from a letter from J. J. Crittenden, advising Kentucky to fight Lincoln with resolutions but rebels with bayonets and Mr. Marshall is said also to have condemned portions of Gov. Robinson's Message which he thought (as we infer) bore down heavily on Lincoln's policy. Mr. Thornton F. Marshall, the Senator from Bracken, defended Gov. Robinson, and declared that he was not only willing to speak but to act against Lincoln's Emancipation edict—he would not only pass resolutions against it, but would refuse another man or another dollar to carry on a war for the enforcement of such an edict. These are the mere sparks of the opening collision, destined ere long to blaze up to the heavens.

Some of the propositions before the Legislature, plainly imply a drifting of sentiment in that branch of the State government towards demanding a stoppage of the war.—Mr. Proctor's resolution is directly to the point. And there is much more talk outside the Halls than inside.

Nor are these indications in the Legislature and among the people, at all more significant than those which reach us from the Army. There are here in our midst, many returned Federal soldiers—deserters, technically—who declare they left without leave and will not return—that while willing to fight for the Union they will not fight for Abolition; and they say that the 16th Kentucky Regiment is disbanded, the officers resigned, the men all gone or put under arrest. We hear, also, that the 18th is under arrest for evincing a similarly mutinous spirit, and that the Colonel of the 14th has resigned from the same cause.—Reports may possibly exaggerate these facts in some particulars, but we presume they are substantially true, as to the three regiments mentioned, and that the same spirit to more or less extent prevails in diverse other Kentucky Regiments in the Federal service. Stop the War and adjust our national difficulties by statesmanship and diplomacy, is, in our opinion, the prevailing sentiment of Kentucky this hour.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.

To the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives:

I have signed the joint resolution to provide for the immediate payment of the army and navy of the United States, passed by the House on the 14th, and by the Senate on the 15th. The joint resolution is a simple authority, amounting, however, under the existing circumstances, to a direction to the Secretary of the Treasury to make an additional issue of \$100,000,000 United States notes, if so much money is needed for the payment of the army and navy. My approval is given in order that every proper facility may be afforded for the prompt discharge of all arrears of pay due our soldiers and sailors. While giving this approval, however, I think it my duty to express my sincere regret that it has been found necessary to authorize so large an additional issue of United States notes, when this circulation and that of the suspended bonds together have become already so redundant as to increase prices beyond real value, thereby augmenting the cost of living to the injury of labor, and the cost of supplies to the injury of the whole country.

It seems very plain that the continued issue of United States notes without any check on the issues of suspended bonds, and without adequate provisions for the raising of money by loans, and for funding the issues so as to keep them within due limit, must soon produce disastrous consequences; and the matter appears to me so important that I feel bound to avail myself of this occasion to ask the special attention of Congress to it. That Congress has the power to regulate the currency of the country can hardly admit of a doubt, and that a judicious measure to prevent the deterioration of the currency by a reasonable taxation of bank circulation, or otherwise, is needed, seems equally clear.

Independently of this general consideration it would be unjust to the people at large to exempt banks enjoying the special privilege of circulation from their just proportion of the public burdens. In order to raise money by way of loans, most easily and cheaply, it is clearly necessary to give every possible support to the public credit. To that end a uniform currency, in which taxes, subscriptions to loans, and all other ordinary public debts may be paid, is almost, if not quite, impossible. Such a currency can be furnished by banking associations authorized under a general act of Congress, and suggested in my message at the beginning of the present session.

The security of this circulation by the pledge of United States bonds as herein suggested, would still further facilitate loans by increasing the present and causing a further demand for such bonds in view of the actual financial embarrassment sure to come if the necessary measures of relief are not afforded. I feel that I should not perform my duty by a simple announcement of my approval of the joint resolution, which proposes relief only by increasing the circulation, without expressing my earnest desire that measures such in substance as those just referred to may receive the early sanction of Congress. By such measures, in my opinion, will payment be most certainly secured, not only to the army and navy, but to all honest creditors of the Government, and satisfactory provision made for future demands on the Treasury.

A. LINCOLN.

An Irish paper announced that a Mr. Kenny fell from a carriage and broke his neck, but received no further damage.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In House, Jan. 24th, Mr. J. B. Cochran offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, viz:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, The fact that our fathers lived together in peace and harmony is proof sufficient that we, their children, can do so, if we will learn to do equal and exact justice to each other.
2. That the war now desolating our land is a disgrace to the land and an outrage upon humanity, and that it should cease.
3. That the people of Kentucky, bound alike to our brethren of the North and the South, by the sacred ties of a common blood and common traditions, a dead ancestry and a living interest, do make the following propositions to our unhappy countrymen, with a view to re-unite them once more in fraternal affection under one common and beneficial Government, to-wit:

That the Federal and Confederate authorities be requested to appoint each three Commissioners, who shall meet at Mt. Vernon, the late residence of Washington, who shall then agree upon such Constitutional amendments, or other proposition, as will prove satisfactory to each section, and that we in advance pledge Kentucky its good faith to ratify any proposition that will once more unite our unhappy country.

4. That the General Assembly will appoint two Commissioners, whose duty it shall be to wait on the Presidents of the United States and the Confederate States, and urge upon them the adoption of the proposition herein contained.
5. That this General Assembly appoint a Commissioner to visit the Legislatures of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, with a view to urge upon them the adoption of similar resolutions to these, and a like Commissioner to visit the Legislatures of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, for the same purpose.

That if said authorities accede to the propositions herein, and appoint Commissioners as suggested, we recommend cessation of hostilities, pending any negotiations that may be initiated.

In the Senate, Jan. 24th, Mr. Gillis offered the following resolution, viz: Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Federal Government of the United States being engaged in a terrible war for the suppression of a causeless and wicked rebellion, which aims to sunder the Union and destroy the Government, Kentucky, being an integral portion of the Government—a loyal State therefor—and having long since pledged her faith to the Government, to aid in the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Government, with the rights of all the States; That, notwithstanding she holds opinions adverse to the policy and constitutional power of some of the war measures of the Chief Executive of the nation—still unwavering in her devotion and attachment to the Government of her illustrious ancestors and revolutionary sires—she again reiterates her pledges of fidelity to the great common cause, and with all her energies, will advance steadily forward in the prosecution of the war, to the crushing of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union and the Constitution.

The resolution was ordered to be printed and reported to the Committee on Federal Relations.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 26.—The Senate passed a resolution, offered by Mr. Grover yesterday, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of introducing a bill forbidding any body of Federal soldiers being placed within five miles of a precinct at the next August election.

Hon. John W. Menzies, M. C., arrived here from Washington last evening.

Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn.

In to-day's paper will be found the Advertisement of the above named Company. It is sound and reliable, and persons desiring their property insured, at moderate rates, will do well by calling on G. A. Orr, at Office Union Coal & Oil Co.

The Phoenix is one of the first companies that were organized under the rigid Insurance Law of New York, passed in 1853, requiring securities of Insurance companies to be invested in United States and State Stocks, and bonds and mortgages in the State of New York, worth 50 per cent. more than the amount loaned thereon. It started in the month of September, in the year named, with a cash capital of \$200,000, its direction being composed of some of our best and most progressive merchants. Its officers were selected with a view to doing business, and they have never failed to fulfil expectations. During its nine years of business life, it has received in

Fire premiums	\$1,173,436
Inland premiums	159,535
Total	\$1,332,971

Its total losses, ascertained and paid, amounted, during the same period, to \$735,657. It has declared fifteen dividends, which, in the aggregate, amount to 14 1/2 per cent., per year, or 132 per cent. during its term of life. This is making \$364,000 on a capital of \$200,000 in less than ten years. And the Phoenix, after doing all this, has now \$105,688 assets, over and above its capital, making a grand total of \$305,688.—For a medium capital company, this one has done an extraordinary business.—In fact, the largest business of any similar institution, in proportion to its capital, excepting perhaps, the old Hartford, of Hartford. It ranks the fifth, in extent of its general business, among New York companies. For the last four years it has done a limited inland business, on the lakes, rivers, and canals, which, owing to careful management, has proved a source of profit to the company. Other reasons, of course, that the Phoenix has acquired such a good position, are its general agencies, and its promptness in adjusting claims for losses. Its policy means full payment in cash, and no quibbling. The report of the Phoenix for 1862, will, we judge, astonish many of its slow going contemporaries.

The Pennsylvania canal was closed on Thursday last for the season.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!

A T M Y OLD AND COMMISSION

A Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter. I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.
Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.

—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.

—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivalled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.

—50 Brls. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and only.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.

—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand, and sold by Bri or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.

—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at very low rates, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.

—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.

—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.

—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.

—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.

—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.

—Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.

—Raisins, Apples and Peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.

—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.

—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.

—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.

—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.

—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OAKUM.

—Choice prepared always on hand.

A. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.

—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.

—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluishgras cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.

—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthen ware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.

—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Bri. and Table Salt by the bag.

A. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.

—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.

—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.

—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!

SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOV S, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBER IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,

Market St., bet. 2nd and 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins.

Maysville, June 19 1862-ly

FRANK & COONS

Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

June 12, 1862.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite Caldwell's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, JAN. 29

Read the communication upon the "Currency" by our friend Peter Sassafras, on the Fourth page.

Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, will please accept our thanks for favors from Washington.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, states, in his recent message, that that State produces twice as much corn as any other State, nearly twice as much wheat, and as much meat cattle; that in hogs she is but little behind Ohio, and in live stock of all kinds almost the second State in the Union.

The value of the exports from the port of Baltimore, in the week ending January 22, was \$175,310.

The New York House of Representatives has after several weeks of balloting at last elected a Speaker, one Callicott, a renegade Democrat, who sold out for the honor of the high position, giving the Abolitionists all the other offices in the gift of the House, he of course voting with them to effectuate the selfish bargain. It is a case in some respects resembling the base political bargain by which Chase was first elected United States Senator from Ohio.

SOAP AND CANDLE DEPOT.—The enterprising firm of BELL & COLLINS, has established a Soap and Candle Depot on Second Street, next door to Blum & Heckinger. An establishment like this has long been needed for the accommodation of City and Country merchants. We hope they may meet with success in their new enterprise, for both are clever, good-looking and honest gentlemen.

They will keep constantly on hand all kinds of Fancy Soaps, Starch and Candles, and sell for cash at Cincinnati prices. All orders addressed to Bell & Collins, will receive prompt attention.

On last Monday Mr. Thomas Donovan, sold his residence in East Maysville, to Chas. B. Hill, for \$4000.

HOMESTEAD LAW.—On the 1st of January the new homestead law took effect.—For fifteen dollars a man can secure 100 acres of Government land by this act.

A bill has been introduced in the Minnesota Legislature to outlaw all Indians and half breeds who may venture outside the limits of the reservation.

A State Convention of the conservative party of Iowa has been called, to meet at Des Moines on the 20th of May.

A LARGE EAGLE.—Mr. James W. Bishop, of Cincinnati, a few days since killed an eagle, at Bunker Hill, Ky., with his revolver, which measured nine feet eight inches from tip to tip of each wing. This is, we believe, the largest eagle that has been killed in this country for some time.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided to sustain the writ of habeas corpus issued in behalf of the Ozaukee rioters, arrested for resisting the draft, thus denying the right of the President to suspend the writ in such cases.

Governor Curtin, in his annual message to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, gives the President's emancipation proclamation a wide berth. He refuses to touch it.

The loss of the Federals, in the battle of Prairie Grove, Arkansas, on Sunday, December 7th, was 1,148 killed, wounded, and missing—killed 167, wounded 798, and missing 183.

John O. Brown, a soldier, has been convicted by a court martial, at Indianapolis, of acting in behalf of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in demoralizing and discouraging soldiers in camp there. He will probably be shot.

Gen. McNeil, whose shooting of ten prisoners at Palmyra, Mo., has been made the subject of much comment, was presented with a five hundred dollar sword, in St. Louis, on Monday night.

An old unmarried fatner, named Abraham Hershey, died in West Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, last week, and after his burial fifty-three thousand dollars in gold and silver were found in his house.

Mr. Basil Calvert, of this county sold to Jos. T. Wallingford, his farm containing 163 acres, at \$25 per acre.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—On yesterday morning, eleven transports, bound down, steamed past Maysville, apparently conveying troops, but whence or whither, is only matter of conjecture, as none of the boats landed. But few troops showed themselves on deck, the inclement weather, perhaps, keeping the main body under shelter.

LONGWORTH.—Nicholas Longworth, the well-known wine-grower and millionaire of Cincinnati, is represented to be very ill in that city. He is in the eightieth year of his age, is afflicted with paralysis, and is not expected to recover. He has been married over half a century, and a short time ago celebrated, with Mrs. Longworth, their golden wedding.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The steamer Mary Boardman has arrived from New Orleans, on the 14th, and Key West on the 20th. She brings Galveston advices to the 14th, brought to Key West by the steamer Northern Light, from New Orleans on the 17th. The U. S. sloop-of-war Brooklyn, in company with six other Federal steamers, were off Galveston. They saw a steamer in the offing.

The steamer Hatteras immediately got under way to speak to her, and when within hailing distance asked who she was, and received in answer that it was Her Majesty's sloop-of-war Spitford. The commander of the Hatteras told them to wait and he would send a boat to her, and he had just lowered a boat with an officer and crew in her when the steamer opened her broadside and fired into the Hatteras.

The Brooklyn got under way, and started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on, lost sight of her, and was compelled to give up the chase. On returning from the Hatteras, she sunk in nine fathoms of water. The officers of the Mary Boardman were unable to give further particulars. The steamer was doubtless the pirate Alabama. The Hatteras was merely a transport, but carried four guns of light caliber.

Bombardment of Acapulco by the French.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—Arrived, the Sonora from Panama. She reports that four French vessels of war bombarded Acapulco three days, commencing on the 16th. The fire was returned from the fort, doing some damage. The people abandoned the town. On 13 Mexicans were killed. The fort was finally silenced, when 100 sailors landed and spiked the guns. The fleet then left.

Special dispatch from Frankfort, dated Jan. 23, to the Cincinnati Enquirer, says: "Resolutions were introduced to the House by Messrs. Allen and Bush. Mr. Allen's resolution stated in substance that the hopes of the nation were entwined with the incoming Congress after the 4th of March next, and requests Mr. Lincoln to call them to meet in extra session immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress, on the 4th of March next."

Mr. Bush offered a resolution, that it was the fixed purpose of Kentucky to prevent the immigration of negroes into the State, made free by Lincoln's proclamation, and that it is the duty of the present Legislature to pass laws to that effect immediately.

The Washington correspondent of the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald says:

A gentleman just from the army informs me that a feeling of dissatisfaction and discouragement is every prevalent. The men are dissatisfied with their leaders; they are not paid, and a large number of them are sick. He stated to me that there were twenty thousand sick men in the camp at Alexandria, and that within the last two days three thousand had been brought up to that place, sick with pneumonia—the winter scourge of this climate.

The Legislature have as yet done but little to define the policy which they intend to adopt, further than an unmistakable disposition to repudiate the President's free negro proclamation. Several series of resolutions have been offered and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, and time alone can develop what their report will be. We hope they will talk plain English, and assert and maintain the dignity of the State in such terms as will secure all good citizens from outrage, and at the same time reassure the people for the future.—Frankfort Yeoman, Jan. 17th.

We learn that Messrs. W. N. Haldean and W. G. Overton, formerly of the Louisville Courier, were at Murfreesboro a short time previous to the battles there, and that they propose to establish a daily paper in Richmond, Va.—Lou. Jour.

The receipts of tobacco in this city from Washington and Orange counties, Indiana, alone, during the past week, embraced one hundred and fifty hogheads.—Lou. Journal of the 19th.

JUDGE NUTTALL IS DEAD.—Hon. Elijah F. Nuttall, of Henry county, died at his residence on Tuesday, the 13th inst. His health has been failing for some months past. Judge Nuttall, for many years, has been quite prominently connected with the Democratic party of his district, and for several years past has been Circuit Judge. He was somewhat eccentric, but possessed a kind heart and had many warm friends.—Lou. Dem.

NO MORE FRENCH IRON-CLADS.—The French Emperor, it is said, has ordered no more iron-clads to be built, in consequence of recent experiments of iron-plating a ship can carry can be penetrated with flat-headed shot. This report is given in an English paper.

Charles Ward, of Salem, in a letter to a Boston paper, recommends apprenticing the contrabands now within the army lines to the corporate bodies who are authorized to build a Pacific railroad.

Dr. Roback's Remedies. We publish, in another column of to-day's paper, an article copied from the Cincinnati Times, descriptive of Dr. Roback's extensive medical establishment in that city. By the way, Dr. Roback's Remedies have obtained a great and deserved popularity with all classes. It has been but a short time since these Remedies were introduced into our section of country; yet Dr. Brennan, Dr. Roback's agent in this place, informs us that his sales of the Blood Pills and Blood Purifier now far exceed those of all other medicines for which he is agent, combined.

The reason for this, is, that they have stood the test of practical experience. We know this not only from the mouths of others, but we have used them in our own family with the very best results. For all diseases of the blood, general debility, whether proceeding from sickness or from natural weakness, indigestion, and all kindred ailments, we recommend the Scandinavian Remedies as the very best medicine extant. They are destined to achieve, not an ephemeral success, but a permanent and deserved reputation, which will render them a necessity in every family.—Napoleon, O., North West, March 2. See advertisement. [Jan 8]

MARRIED. At the residence of the bride's father, near Flemingsburg, January 23rd, by Rev. Henry M. Sender, Mr. GEORGE F. BARNES, Jr., and Miss ABBIE H. JOHNSON, all of Fleming Co. "O, happy day! how calmly on, As down life's stream you glide; May Heaven shower its blessings on The bride-groom and the bride."

On Thursday, January 23d, by Elder Taylor, Mr. Jacob Hess, to Miss Mollie Knight, all of this county.

PHENIX

Insurance Company

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inland Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlement for losses.

GEO. ORR, Agent.

Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1862—no 83

The Old Guard.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL—Devoted to the Principles of 1776 and 1787. Designed to unmask the various Jesuitical devices and tricks of the Abolition Administration, and to defend the doctrine of STATE RIGHTS, and of CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY, as held by our REVOLUTIONARY FATHERS. Number One of the current year was published Saturday, Jan. 17th inst.

CONTENTS. 1.—A fine steel engraving of Gov. Seymour. 2.—The cost of the war and who must pay it. 3.—Letter No. 2 to the Reverend Gentlemen Beecher, Cheever and Tyng, by C. Chauncey Burr. 4.—A Traitor Congress and a Traitor President. 5.—Trials by Commissioners. 6.—The U. S. Treasury robbed to buy Negroes. 7.—The Prophecy of Calhoun. 8.—How the Middle and Western States are Ruled and Rained by New England. Published by C. CHAUNCEY BURR & CO., No. 119 Nassau street, Room No. 22, New York.

ForWARDED by mail or express to all parts of the United States at \$1 a year in advance.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS. White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS at great reductions on regular prices. Merchants may rely on getting their STAPLE GOODS by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH. Particular attention will be paid to orders. Aug. 28 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD!!

BLUM & HECKINGER,

OF THE

GREAT WESTERN CLOTHING HOUSE!

TAKE THE PLEASURE OF INFORMING our patrons and the public generally, that we have again returned from the East, with a large and well selected Stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Consisting of a thorough assortment of

OVER COATS,

DRESS COATS,

BUSINESS COATS,

PANTS and VESTS, and

having bought our Stock early in the Season, we are enabled still to sell them at the old prices. We call particularly attention to the Stock of Piece Goods consisting of

CLOTHES, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, &c. &c.

Which our well known and justly celebrated Cutter, JERRY F. YOUNG, will make up to order in his usual excellent style. We also call the attention of the public to our complete assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOOD

consisting of fine SHIRTS which by the by have gained quite a celebrity with those that wear them. TIES, SUSPENDERS, UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, SOCKS, &c. Always on hand an assortment of TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS.

Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BLUM & HECKINGER,

Nov. 9, 1862—ly

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Blacksmith business in the city of Maysville was dissolved on the 1st day of January 1862. Wm. BURROWS, said firm, and to settle all against the same. All those knowing themselves indebted will call and pay the same. WM. BURROWS, JNO. LANE.

January 22-81

The Blacksmithing will be continued at the old stand by BURROWS & BROWNING, where by fidelity and promptness they hope to secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

APPLES.—Fifty Barrels of nice Russet Apples for sale cheap by ALEX. MADDOX, Wall Street.

MULLINS & HUNT'S
NEW
WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLEHER, PROPRIETORS.

JOS. F. FERRIE,

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLEHER, JOS. F. FERRIE.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Doniphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and Jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other Jewelry, made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

nov. 27-ly

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

[June 19, 1862-ly]

When you arrive at Cincinnati

STOP AT THE

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street Between Front & Columbia,

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

FOR HIRE!

A NEGRO WOMAN—Good Cook, Washer and Ironer—encumbered with a child 15 months old, Apply to

ANTHONY KILLGORE, Fernleaf P. O., Mason Co., Ky.

NEW HAMPS.

A Large lot of New Hams, of my own curing, and of superior quality, just from the Smokehouse. Housekeepers will please call and examine. A. MADDOX, Jan 15

Wall street, Maysville.

NOTICE.

THE LAW PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. F. CONWELL & EMERY WHITAKER, was dissolved on the 11th day of March 1862. The accounts due the late firm are in the hands of EMERY WHITAKER for collection, who alone has the right to collect and receipt for the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will settle the same with said Whitaker without further delay. W. F. CONWELL, EMERY WHITAKER.

January 15, 1862—2w

J. K. SUMRALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and adjoining counties.

OFFICE—West-side of Court Street.

Jan. 15, 1862-ly

NEW
GRAIN, GROCERY,
AND
COMMISSION HOUSE,
Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,
MAYSVILLE, -- KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash for WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness. All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call. June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TOBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale By BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

SALT—in store and arriving, for sale at lowest rates, by BEN PHISTER.

FISH.—Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, half barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

TEA—a very superior article, the best imported, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

RICE—the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by BEN PHISTER, June 19.

CANDLES.—Star & Sixtymould Candles, of best quality, BEN PHISTER'S.

SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low June 19 By BEN PHISTER.

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER.

WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.—I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER, June 19. Cor. 3rd & Market street.

Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE

and tasty assortment of WATCHES,

CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every

description to suit the most fastidious.

GIVE US A CALL!

On the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD and SILVER taken in exchange.

DUFEE & MCARTHEY,

Bet. Burgess and Miner's Stores.

Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

POWER, ROSS & CO.

Grocers, Produce and Commission

MERCHANTS.

DEALERS IN

GRAIN, FLOUR, SALT & BACON, &c.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 7, 1862-3m

LOUIS STINE

MERCHANT TAILOR

AND GENTS FURNISHER,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A

choice assortment of all Seasonable Goods in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call from his friends and pledges his best efforts to give Satisfaction.

June 12, 1862. LOUIS STINE.

WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE

DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 25 CENTS!!

[October 20th 1862]

LAND FOR SALE!

170 ACRES MASON COUNTY LAND within three miles of Maysville, well watered and timbered; set in grass of long standing; bounding on public roads; well calculated for Tobacco, and all kinds of grain, will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. A small tenement on the premises.

CHAS. E. DIMMITT, Trustee of SINGLE DIMMITT.

January 8-3m

H. C. PHISTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE ON THE WEST SIDE OF COURT ST.

MAYSVILLE, KY.

August 14, 1862.



DR. ROBACK'S

